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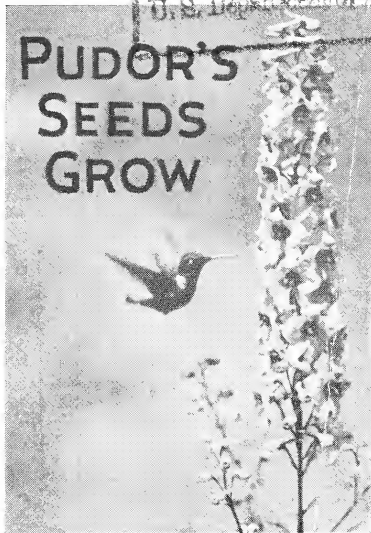
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PUDOR'S SEEDS GROW



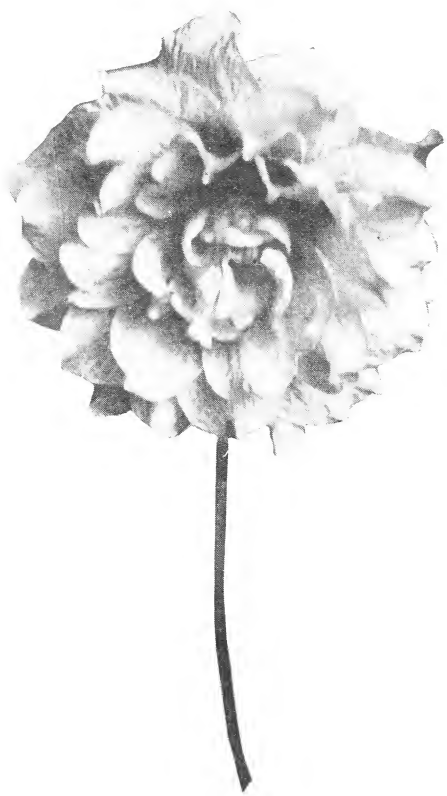
Reg. Trade Mark

Beautiful Flowers *from Seeds*

O. M. PUDOR

Plant, Bulb and Seed Grower
PUYALLUP, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Fall Season 1928 - Spring Season 1929



A new, marvellous Seedling; a perfect very double
blue flower. From my PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Pudor's Flower Seeds

The seeds of several varieties of perennials germinate quicker and stronger if sown shortly after their maturity in the late summer. This is particularly the case of Delphiniums, Scabiosa, Trollius (the Globe Flower), Thalictrum and Pansies, and a few others. In case of the Lupines, I have found that the fresh seed sown in the early Fall does not germinate as well as the older seed. Many of the fresh seeds will lie dormant in the ground over winter and come up strong the following Spring.

In all but the coldest sections of the country the seeds of all perennials here offered may be sown right outside, but being most careful to keep the seed bed shaded from the hot August and September sun. This can be easily accomplished by shading the bed with overhead canvas or strips of lath during the hottest part of the day; you must be most careful to keep the seed bed moist and the soil from baking; once a dry crust has formed, or you have forgotten to water properly at the critical time when the germs develop, it will be "good-night" to your seeds and some folks will work up another case against their seedsman! On the other hand, avoid too wet a condition; don't sprinkle with a hose for you are apt to wash the seeds out of the ground, and do not—**do not**—bury your seeds too deeply into the soil; some fine seeds, such as from poppies, Pentstemons, Petunias, etc., should be mixed with a little dry soil or sand, and then merely pressed into the soil with a board or the palm of your hand. Too deep planting probably accounts for 90% of failures with flower seed.

Growing plants from seed is an easy matter, and a most charming and fascinating pastime, but you must use good judgment and some care. You may rest assured at the outset, and fasten that fact in your mind, that your responsible seedsman, whose reputation is at stake, and who wants your good will always, and who is in the game mostly for the love of it (I refer to individuals, not big corporations), will go considerably out of his way to see to it that the seed he sells you are of the very best quality. I am more disappointed than you are when you don't succeed with the seed I sent you.

Then bear in mind that you can not produce the finest flowers from cheap and inferior seeds; it costs money, great painstaking effort, in many cases years of patient work, to produce the choicest strains of flowers; as a matter of fact, you can not buy such seeds at the bargain counter at 5c and 10c a package. You can not grow prize-winning Delphiniums, Lupines or pansies that take your breath away when you see them blooming in my garden, or in the garden of your neighbor, from a 10c package of seeds obtained at the corner store.

But to go back to your seedbed. In case everything has been lovely, the fresh seeds should germi-

nate within 10 days. I have had customers write me last year that my Delphinium strain seed came up within 8 days! In case the little seedlings have made a rapid and strong growth, and they will do so within 60 days if grown in rich soil and well looked after, you may lift the plants and transplant, either into cold frames to winter over in coldest sections, or put right outside into the permanent places in the garden. It is probably well to mulch all little seedlings the first winter, but only very lightly, using bracken, dead leaves, salt hay or light evergreen branches, avoiding straw, or any material that packs. (Note: A heavy straw mulch is all right on Spanish, Dutch and English Iris bulbs, which thus treated will winter even in Canada.

Or you can leave the little seedlings undisturbed right in their seedbed over the winter, mulching them as mentioned, and then transplant in the Spring after they have made some growth—that is the way we manage them.

You may sow seeds all during August—the earlier, of course, the better, but if you sow too late, say in September or October, the seeds will still germinate, but the little plants, being too tiny, will probably perish at the approach of freezing weather; this has happened even in my garden in our mild climate. When we have a warm, open October, I am always tempted to put in a last sowing of Delphinium and Lupine seeds for the early seedling trade; they come up beautifully, but down swoops a cold wave from Alaska in November that kills most of my lovely, promising seedlings; that very thing happened last fall, when I lost most of my Delphinium and Pentstemon seedlings during the winter, because I sowed the seed too late ;consequently, I was short on seedlings this Spring, and could not supply my customers with such seedlings until June from seed sown in February.

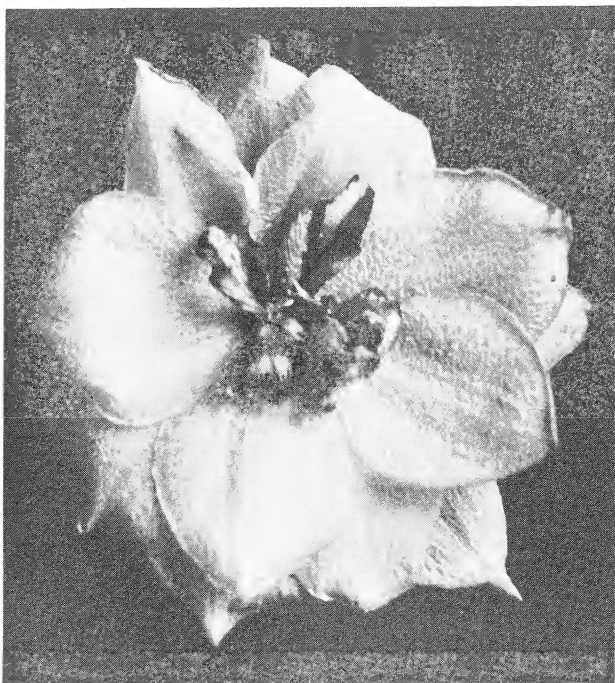
On the other hand, if you sow very late outside, the seeds will not germinate but lie dormant in the ground, probably being greatly helped, as has been found out, by the snow and the freezing, and then early in the Spring all will germinate most strongly. This procedure is highly recommended by experts with all sorts of Alpine seeds. This, of course, is Nature's own way.

“Come forth into the light of things
Let Nature be your teacher.”

—Wordsworth.

It is in this same way you will have to treat the annual seeds, which you scatter in the late fall; wait until late in the fall so the seeds won't germinate after you have sown them—that means for most sections November, or try once and sow seeds on top of your first snow—and see what will happen the following Spring.

This little talk on seed should answer all your questions!



Actual size

A "pip" from one of the plants of the "PRIZE WINNER" strain. Photographed June 10th, 1928.

You can grow just as good a one from the mixed seedlings or the "mixed" seed. For prices, see page 12.

MOST GARDENERS LOVE TO RAISE FLOWERS FROM SEED

This little bulletin a most excellent publication, will certainly help you to overcome all your seed difficulties.

"MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN BULLETIN," entitled **"GROWING PLANTS FROM SEEDS,"** handsomely illustrated with 29 photographs, showing the whole process of sowing seeds to the transplanting of the seedlings. It is by far the best bulletin on the subject I have ever seen. Through the courtesy of the Botanical Garden I was given special permission to reprint this bulletin. Price 15 cents. Ask me for it.

Please send stamps or coin, or include amount with your order, (except the U. S. Departmental bulletins; write for these direct to Washington, D. C.)

ANEMONE—PULSATILLA

The Pasque Flower. Hardy perennial; desirable early Spring flower for the border or rockery. Easily raised from seed sown in the fall. Height, 1 ft. Color, violet. Seed, per pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

Neither the unbloomed, small seedling plants nor the seed will come true to the mother plant, except a small percentage.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids; carefully selected for the long spurs and best colors. In shades of pink, blue, lavender, white, yellow, etc., all mixed. Per pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c. Per $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., \$1.00.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Yellow. Per pkt., 25c.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Rosy Pink. Per pkt., 25c.

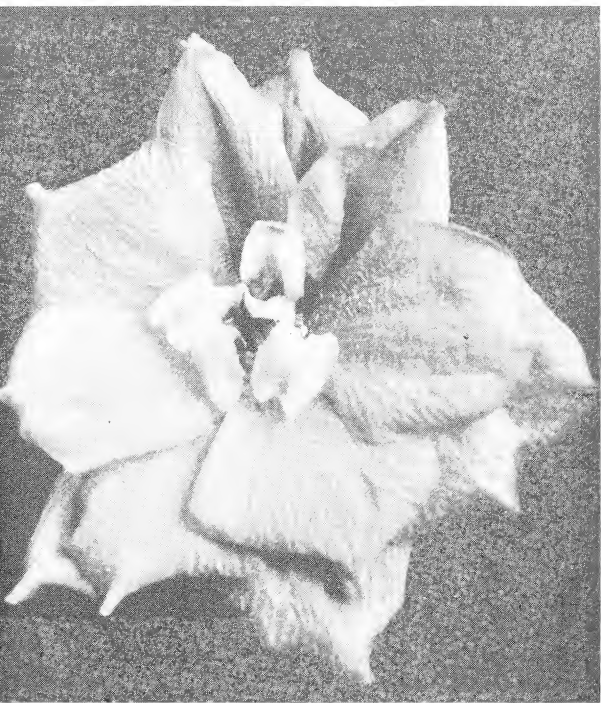
Mrs. Scott Elliott's "Emily Tenney." A lovely lavender. Per pkt., 25c.

Josephine Marsh; a late flowering, long-spurred hybrid, originated in my garden; it begins to bloom when others are commencing to go to seed; the color is a lovely shade of old rose (deep pink) with yellow sepals. Per pkt., 25c.

Aquilegia Caerulea—The lovely blue Colorado Rocky Mountain Columbine. Comes true from seed. It is a slow grower in captivity and needs shade and plenty of moisture at the roots, when it will produce the finest, longest-spurred flowers you have ever seen. Will not thrive in light, dry, sandy soil. Collected Colorado seed, per pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 75c.

Pyrenaica; from the Pyrenees Mountains. Strongly all deep blue flowers with yellow stamens; blooms very early before any of the other varieties. Suitable for the rock/garden. Seed, 15c per pkt.; 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 50c.

Storries Gold Medal Hybrids "Scotland Yet." Brilliant coral-scarlet sepals, petals yellow and other glorious colors; this strain is always universally admired in my garden. Seed, 15c per pkt.; 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 50c.



A flowering "pip" from one of the loveliest
Delphiniums I have ever seen.

"Dream" (Pudor, 1928) A new seedling from my
"Prize Winner" strain.

Natural size fully 3 inches; the largest ever seen.

You too can grow one like it—IF you are lucky.

NO seed of "DREAM" for sale this summer but I
may have some to spare in the Spring if the plant
seeds well this summer. The price would be \$3 per
pkt.; if this plant was grown in England you would
be asked \$5 per package, and you would gladly pay it
—partially because it did come from England, and
thereby hangs a sad tale for us American hybridiz-
ers, but I should worry, there will be a change in the
next generation.

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. Unquestionably the finest strain of *Aquilegia* ever offered. This strain, which we have kept under close observation, is the concentrated work of ten years' selection and re-selection, carried out by Mr. D. Thomson, the Schoolhouse, Duns. It is noteworthy for its very long spurs, fine form, and magnificent range of color. Amongst the "blues" will be found many tints of mauve, lilac, lavender, heliotrope, etc. The "reds" show almost every gradation from the palest pink to bright scarlet. A very special novelty. —(Dobbie's description.) **Finest mixed, 25c per pkt.**

PERENNIAL ALYSSUM

Saxatile Compactum; yellow; April-May; ½-ft.; best grown as a hardy biennial and sown annually in July to keep plants neat looking; they bloom the following Spring. Lovely in the border with blue Scillas. **Seeds, 10c per pkt.; 3 for 25c; ¼-oz., 40c.**
Rostratum; trailing species, yellow flowers in abundance during June and July; 1 ft. **Seeds, 15c per pkt.; 2 for 25c.**

CAMPANULA

Persicifolia Grandiflora; the lovely peach leafed Bell-flower.
Fairy Queen; immense, clear, azure-blue bells; height, 18 in. to 2 feet; very showy and a most satisfactory cut flower, keeping for days.
Alba, very large flowered white, beautiful. **Seed, per pkt. 15c, 2 for 25c.**
Telham Beauty. The largest bells of beautiful china blue; height, 2 ft. **Seed, per pkt. 25c.**
Rotundifolia; the Blue Bells of Scotland; the Harebell. Pale blue, slender, graceful habit, good for the rockery, 1 foot. **Seed, per pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.**

DELPHINIUMS

For a detailed description of the varieties offered below, consult my large perennial and seed catalog.

GLORY OF PUGET SOUND STRAIN NAMED VARIETIES

"Glory of the Valley." Double. **Per pkt. of 200 seeds, 50c.**
The Blue Glory. A single deep blue. **Per pkt. of 200 seeds, 50c.**
The Glory of the Sky. **Per pkt. of 100 seeds, \$1.00.** Color like an azure summer sky.
The Blue Bird Glory. **Per pkt. of 100 seeds, \$1.00.** A double clear deep blue.
 The are no lovelier Delphiniums growing than the two last named mentioned.
Super Glory Mixture, composed of 50 or more unnamed but very beautiful varieties. **Per pkts. of 200 seeds, \$1.00; ½ pkts., 60c.**
Pudor's Superb "Private" Mixture. Only seeds from the very finest and newest unnamed seedlings go into this superb mixture, which I sow for my own private use every season to produce finer and better varieties. Customers write: "Your own strain

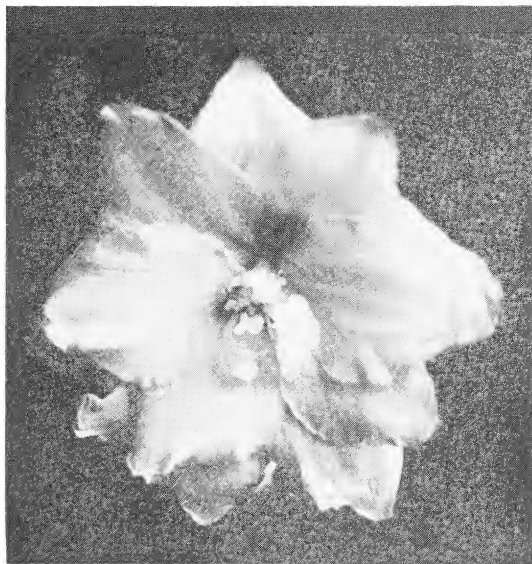
is simply marvelous—lovely beyond compare. I like them better than the Wrexhams," etc., etc. Indeed, every season brings me new surprises. Per package of 200 seeds—no less bagged—\$2.00. **Pudor's Low Priced Glory Mixture.** From unnamed, mixed hybrids that have the blood of the "Glory of Puget Sound" in them; you will raise some very beautiful and many double Delphiniums from these seeds. Per pkt. of about 200 seeds, 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$2.25; 1 oz., \$4.00.

GENUINE NAMED ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS FROM MY GARDEN

General Sir Douglas Haig, one of the finest Delphiniums yet seen. Deep purple and blue. Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society. Per pkt. of 200 seeds, 50c.

King of Delphiniums—A real "King" among Delphiniums. Under favorable conditions it reaches 8 ft. in height. A double rich Gentian blue with plum. Very striking white bee. Per pkt. of 200 seeds, 35c.

Dusky Monarch. Purple with bronzy black centre, full double flowers borne on a massive spike.



Lovely "Nora Ferguson"

A beautiful shade of pale blue, blended with soft pink; a perfect double flower on a noble spike. Only seed for sale; per pkt., 50c.

The Alake. Rich purple, marbled with bright blue, semi-double, large and very fine.

Nora Ferguson. This is a queen; a beautiful shade of pale blue blended with soft pink; a good double flower and a noble spike. See photo, page 9.

Mrs. H. J. Jones. A very robust grower and remarkable free flowering variety; single flowers of a lovely Cambridge-blue shaded with silver; the flowers are elegantly arranged on a strong stem, probably one of the longest spikes; when the flowers have been opened for a few days they are beautifully suffused with pink.

Millicent Blackmore. A lovely variety, spikes of perfect form, pips very large and perfectly placed, blue and mauve with large black centre. Award of Merit Royal H. S. Height, 6 ft.

Rev. E. Lascelles. A rich, dark double blue with a white centre; makes a lovely, attractive flower.

The Shah. A deep, rosy lavender—a magnificent thing; it will give you seedlings that will take your breath away. Award of Merit, Royal H. Soc. Per pkt. \$1 (200 seeds).

Seed of any of the above named English variety—except from *The Shah*— $\frac{1}{16}$ -oz. (about 800 seeds) \$1.50; per pkt., 50c, except where noted.

Superb Mixture of many of the finest English named varieties, including many new 1928 creations. Per pkt., \$1; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{16}$ -oz., \$1.50.

NEW ENGLISH "NAMED" BELLADONNAS

Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty, larger and taller than Belladonna. Per pkt. of 100 seeds, 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., \$1.00.

Belladonna, Fanny Stormonth, light azure blue, very large. Per pkt. of 100 seeds, 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., \$1.00.

Belladonna, Formosum (dark blue). Per pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

R. Delphinium Chinense; "Azure Fairy." A real gem for the rock garden; 18 inches high of an intense azure-blue color; blooms continually if seeds are not formed; universally admired. Seeds, 15c per pkt. Best treated as an annual.

WATKINS SAMUEL'S ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN

(Also called "THE HOLLYHOCK" Delph. STRAIN)

MY NAMED WREXHAMS

I have divided and moved all my own named Wrexhams, and am not in position to offer any seed from these particular plants this season, with the exception of those orders already booked this past spring.

A Fine Mixture of Splendid Wrexham Hybrids, the seeds coming from many hundred different varieties, all good. Per pkt. of 200 seeds, 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ -oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., \$1.50; 1 oz., \$10.00.

A Superb "Private" Wrexham Mixture, composed of seeds from some 100 or more superb new seedlings, many better than my named varieties, as I raise finer varieties every season. I am using this very same seed for my own private use to produce extra choice varieties. Per pack of 200 seeds, \$2.00.

MR. WATKINS SAMUEL'S HOLLYHOCK- DELPHINIUMS—HIS OWN NAMED WREXHAMS—SEED FROM ORIGINAL NAMED PLANTS

(I emphasize again: NOT from seedlings of the named varieties.)


Queen Mauve—An exceptionally lovely eyeless mauve with a very graceful spike 3 feet long, wide at the base, tapering to the top, with but few side shoots. Inner petals in-curve to such an extent that the eye is practically hidden. A very late flowering variety commencing when the general run of Delphiniums is over. In full bloom in July or August.

Coquette—Violet, shaded a deep blue; a giant over 6 ft.

Happy Thought—A medium blue, shaded pansy violet; 5 ft.

Monarch of Wales—One of his most famous varieties; gigantic spikes of deep blue and mauve; 6 ft.

The Bishop—A rich gentian blue with a white eye, similar to that lovely Rev. Lascelles. 4 to 5 ft.

My usual liberal-sized packages, containing fully 200 seeds, of any of the above, \$2.00 each; ½ packages, \$1.00. Seed will not be available until August, as these are nearly all late blooming varieties.  Any 3 for \$5.00; ½ packages, Any 3, \$2.50.

PLEASE DO NOTE!

As only such seeds as germinate well in my own establishment are supplied to customers, I will not and cannot accept responsibility for failure in the hands of others whose management, lack of equipment or lack of knowledge, may unconsciously be the cause of non-success.

Do You Like Garden Thrills?

Then try a package of my newest "PRIZE WINNER" STRAIN

I told you in my last summer's seed bulletin about this truly marvelous new strain and those of my customers who bought seed last fall and spring, and seedlings this spring, have a great joy and thrill in store for them when these seedlings will bloom in their gardens this fall for the first time. The demand for the seed and the seedlings was so strong that I could not begin to supply one-half, and to my greatest regret many orders for seedlings had to remain unfilled and can not be supplied until next spring. But having more and larger clumps this summer I will be able to take care of all seed orders, sow more seed myself this fall, and consequently will have more seedlings to dispose of next spring, provided nothing happens this winter and I lose most of them, which I do not anticipate. By the way, these and other seedlings are not available before the month of May, so please don't send for seedlings in March or April for immediate delivery; they would not be large enough at that time.

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER!

Believe it or not, but this strain gave me two plants this season that produced the most perfect flowering stalks and the most exquisite flowers I have ever seen in a Delphinium, and I have raised many, many beautiful Delphiniums and have seen nearly all the best, worthwhile named English varieties.

One plant in particular was extremely beautiful—a lovely light blue, overlaid with another set of petals of exquisite silvery mauve with not too prominent white eye, and the size! THREE inches. The camera can only do little justice to it. See page 7.

I will have to save all the seed from these two plants for my own use this season, hoping that I will get some equally as good or even better seedlings, if that is possible, and I shall not divide these plants for another year.

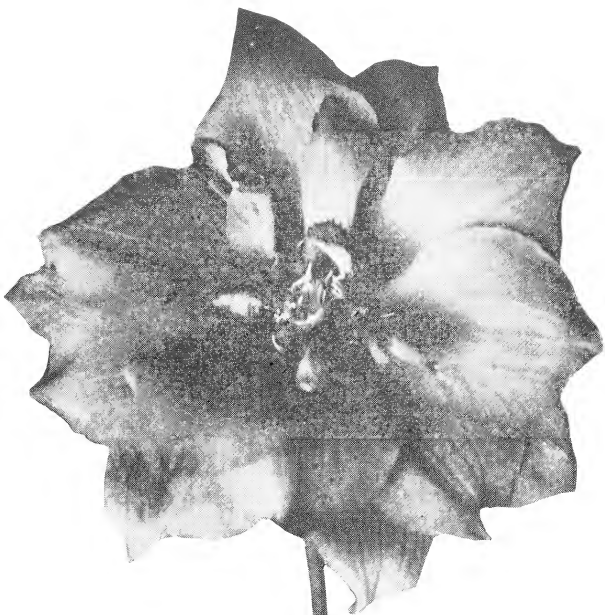
SEED FROM PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Only in best mixture from some 50 of the choicest selected plants. Per pkt. of 200 seed, \$2.00, also put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ pkts. at \$1.00. $\frac{1}{16}$ -oz. (about 800 seeds) \$5.00.

DIANTHUS—PINKS

Allwoodii. A new race of English hardy border Carnations, producing 75% double flowers of the most beautiful colors as large as the finest greenhouse carnations. The strain is quite hardy. Seed is very scarce. Per pkt., 50c.

Allwoodii Perpetual Border Carnations. Blooming through the entire summer outdoors; flowers are very large and beautiful, single and deliciously fragrant. Per pkt., 25c.



Delphinium:
"PRIZE WINNER"
Strain
Put a silver dollar over
the blossom.

Natural Size.
An exquisite
triple flower.
Note the long stem of
each individual "pip."

After growing these hardy border Carnations for three years, I have re-selected three of the best and most distinct varieties, described and named as follows:

Ophelia. An all clear bright rosy pink with a deeper eye, beautifully shaped round flower, fragrant and unusually large; 2 inches; habit erect, height, 18 in. Every visitor to the garden for the past two years who has seen the plants wanted to buy it. **Seed, per pkt. 35c.** There will probably be some rogues among the seedlings you raise.

Sweet Marie. A large single white with a large crimson center, elegantly fringed petals, very spicy; height, 12 in.

Marjorie. A very attractive orchid pink with a deep crimson eye, fringed petals and very sweetly fragrant. **Seed, per pkt. of the last two named, 25c.**

Mixed, from many re-selected plants and good colors, **per pkt. 15c, 2 for 25c, $\frac{1}{16}$ -oz. 50c.**

D. Barbatus or Sweet William, Newport Pink. A charming new strain, beautiful shades from salmon pink to Newport pink.

" **Scarlet Beauty.** A clear wonderful shade of vivid scarlet, very beautiful.

" **Finest Mixed.**

Any of the above, **15c per pkt., 2 for 25c, $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. 40c.**

If you want wonderful color in your garden, or are looking for a lasting cut flower, **grow Sweet William!** If you sow them early this fall you will still get blooming plants next summer, but if you wait until next spring you will obtain fine big plants during next year, but they will not bloom until the year following.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

The Shirley (New). Magnificent strain, enormous flowers from pure white to deepest rose. **Seeds, per pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.**

LINUM—PERENNIAL FLAX

Sibiricum (Perennial Blue Flax. Dainty feathery foliage, slender growing hardy perennial, with light blue flowers; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; lovely for the rockery or among other plants. **Seeds, per pkt., 15c 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c.**

FINEST SELECTED JAPANESE IRIS SEEDS

(New Seeds Are Not Obtainable Until October!)

Per pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 75c.

GEUM

Lady Stratheden. Rich, golden yellow, double, a great favorite. **Seeds easy, 15c per pkt.; 2 for 25c.**

Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 feet; large, brilliant double scarlet; splendid for cutting. **Seeds easy, 15c per pkt.; 2 for 25c.**

PUDOR'S PUGET SOUND LUPINE STRAIN

These were the wonder and admiration of my garden during May and June. Colors and shades are simply marvelous and are getting finer every season. Many varieties are becoming sweet-scented like the locust blossoms. Having grown for several years the three best English strains—Harkins, Elliott's and Downer's—I have now evolved out of these three strains, through careful selection and hybridizing, my own private strain, which in many respects surpasses the original strains; I have rare colors and the most beautiful and rarest color combinations which were never found in the original strains and, as I said, the majority of my blooming plants this season were fragrant.

Pudor's Pink Wonder. Many visitors to the garden will recollect that wonderful plant—really a bush—with dozens of the most delicate, soft shell-pink flower-stalks. I am offering a limited amount of seeds of this, at **50c per pack of fully 50 seeds.** You won't get all plants like the mother plant, but you will get some and in addition undoubtedly some other wonderful pinks and other shades.

A Super Pink Mixture. I will make up a carefully selected mixture from all my finest pink shades, except the "Rosy Morn." It should prove a winner. **Per pkt. of 50 seeds, 25c.**

Sweet-Scented Lupine Mixture. Seeds collected only from the sweetest-scented plants in the field; among them are fine pinks, many bi-colors and even some yellows and lovely wisteria shades. These should certainly produce sweet-scented flowers. **Per pkt. of 50 seeds, 35c.**

"Blue Beauty." Flowers are a deep blue. **Fully 50 seeds, 25c.**

"Purple King." A rich royal purple, same color as Iris "Purple King." **25c.**

L. White Beauty. A pure white form, sometimes a faint flush of delicate pink. **25c.**

L. Rosy Morn (Pudor). Large, handsome spikes with deep pink flowers, a wonderful acquisition. Seedlings will only partially come true. **50c.**

L. Apricot. Very beautiful and rare shades, sometimes almost bronze effects. Seedlings will only partially come true to the parent. **35c.**

L. Yellow Queen. A lovely bright yellow variety of good habit and strong growth. Seedlings will only partially come true to the parent. Seed very scarce. **50c.**

IBERIS—HARDY CANDYTUFT

This should be sown early in the Fall in order to obtain blooming sized clumps in the early Spring when it blooms. This also applies to *Alyssum saxatile*, which does best if sown and renewed every year. **Per package, 15c, 2 for 25c.**

LYCHNIS

Viscaria Splendens—Deep red, early flowering border plant, which was much admired in my garden; 1 foot; easily raised from seeds. **Per pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

MECONOPSIS—Poppy-worts

Cambrica—The pretty Welsh poppy; beautiful orange-yellow flowers in abundance for many weeks. Easy from seeds. Per pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

ORIENTAL POPPY. PERRY'S PINK

Clumps of this great beauty **must** be planted in August. Unbloomed seedlings will show many scarlets—**always**—so don't blame your seedsman. The whites are almost impossible from seeds, so I have ceased selling white seed.

Strong clumps of blooming size for August and September delivery (October is too late, as this poppy makes an early fall growth), 50c per clump.

Seed which will give a range of beautiful pink shades with some crimson rogues, per pkt., 25c.

PANSY

You can't grow super-pansies from cheap seed; finest seed cost money. In order to grow the finest and earliest blooming plants you must sow the seed early in the fall, as soon as obtainable, in cold frames, and raise strong, husky seedlings before freezing weather, and then, Oh joy! in the Spring, what plants you will have. Of course, you can also sow in the Spring. To my mind the finest pansy strain comes from Quedlinburg, Germany: **Mette's Triumph of the Giants**; simply gems in size and color. Anyone growing these pansies will declare them to be the most perfect and wonderful pansies they have ever seen. Per pkt. of about 200 seeds (not counted), 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt., 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz., \$1.00.

For those folks who prefer English Pansy seed and very fine it is, I am offering this year:

Bath's Empress Pansies as grown in the Royal Parks.

The richest and largest flowering strain of pansies extant. Per pkt., 25c and 50c.

PYRETHRUM—PERSIAN DAISY

A very handsome, hardy perennial, double and single flowers in lovely bright colors of deep red, carmine, shades of pink and pure white an excellent cut flower; pretty, fern-like foliage. **Mixed seeds, 35c per pkt.** New seed not ready until late in the fall.

Note:—Often the first season flowers will appear single and thereafter produce beautiful double flowers.

Notice—Transplant and divide every second year in the Spring.

SALVIA—SAGE

Patens—Tender perennial; 2 ft. As blue as blue can be. Suitable for the border. Per pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

SWEET ROCKET—HESPERIS

The old fashioned Dame's Violet. A hardy perennial, easily raised from seed, blooms the following Spring in May with the Iris and Aquilegia; height, 3 to 5 feet; very fragrant. No garden should be without it; a lovely, graceful cut-flower. If you sell cut-flowers on Decoration Day you will find the long, loose sprays a valuable acquisition.

White Sweet Rocket—Per pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c.

Pudor's Pink Sweet Rocket. After many years of selecting and re-selecting I have succeeded in establishing a pure pink variety in place of the old purple variety. Seed, per pkt. 25c.

MATURE TOO LATE FOR FALL SOWING

Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, Thalictrum, and a few others. These will be listed in my regular Spring seed catalog.

Bulb and Plant Section

PLANT PERENNIALS NOW

By Amy Hore

September is the best month of the year in which to plant perennials, and October is the next best. If they become well established before winter, they will be all ready to start into growth the first thing in the Spring, and you will have better plants and earlier and larger flowers than if you wait until Spring to move them. Moving plants always checks them more or less, and in the Spring they have not time to fully recover before they need all their strength for blooming. This is especially true of those that start into growth very early, such as Pyrethrum, Columbine, Viola, etc.

You will have no trouble in keeping them over winter provided your beds are well drained. Poor drainage is responsible for most of the winter killing of plants. Cold will not hurt them, but wet soil in the winter is fatal.

If you want your perennials to do well, prepare a good bed for them. The most important thing (much more important than rich soil) is to dig deep—at least eighteen inches by actual measurement and as much deeper as you have patience for. Fertilize with well-rotted manure if you have it. If you can't get it, use bonemeal or sheep manure and plenty of humus. Never use fresh manure. And be sure that whatever fertilizer you use is well mixed with the soil.

After the ground is frozen, which is usually not until December, cover the beds two or three inches deep with oak leaves or salt hay (the best of all) to prevent the ground alternately thawing and freezing.

SPECIAL NOTE—DO READ IT!

I have sent seedlings with the greatest success to all parts of the United States, even as late as during the warm month of June; there is no risk during the cool fall months while plants are dormant—BUT!

Owners' Risk. All plants are forwarded at Owners' Risk; the Post Office Department accepts no responsibility for damage or delay, and I certainly can not, and immediately the plants are placed in the mails or in the express office, they are at the sole risk of the consignee or purchaser.

SMALL SEEDLINGS that will bloom well next season; plant them right in your garden in September or October, or in cold frames in cold sections—give a little protection over the winter, especially those planted outside. You gain a great advantage buying seedlings in the Fall for they will develop into nice blooming size clumps by next summer, while spring-planted seedlings usually don't amount to much until the following fall. Also for sale during May and June.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE SEEDLINGS

Long-Spurred Hybrids in mixed colors, 60c per doz.; 2 doz. for \$1. **Advanced Seedlings**, \$1.50 per doz. **Rocky Mountain Columbine**—Beautiful light blue, 75c per doz. No advanced seedlings until Spring. **Gold Medal Scotch Hybrids**—Brilliant scarlet and other bright shades, 60c per doz., 2 for \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM SEEDLINGS

I offer three strains: **Glory of Puget Sound**, **Samuel Watkins Wrexhams** and from **Named English Varieties**; all three only from the very best seeds; you can't get any better. Per single doz., 75c; 2 doz. for \$1.25; per 100, \$5.00 (50 at 100 rate). Do not order less than 1 dozen of one strain! English varieties not till spring.

Advanced Seedlings, considerably larger than the small seedlings. \$1.50 per doz. You may order 6 of one strain. Not for sale until spring.

Bella Donna, light blue, 60c per doz.; advanced, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Prices of **Clumps**, 35c and 50c each. September is the time for planting them from the field.

LUPINES

CLUMPS IN SEPARATE COLORS

Lupine—"Pink Beauty." This particular variety has been greatly admired by all who have seen it grow in my gardens. It makes a grand border plant, or a wonderfully beautiful individual specimen. **Individual Clumps**, in 2 sizes, 25c and 40c.

"**Blue Beauty**." Similar in habit and growth to the "Pink Beauty," but the flowers are blue. **Individual Clumps**, in 2 sizes, 25c and 40c.

"**Purple King**." A rich royal purple, same color as Iris "Purple King." **Clumps**, 25c and 40c.

White Beauty. A pure white form, sometimes a faint flush of delicate pink. **Plants**, 25c and 40c each.

Rosy Morn (Pudor). Large, handsome spikes with deep pink flowers, a wonderful acquisition. **Strong division**, each \$1.25.

Apricot. Very beautiful and rare shades, sometimes almost bronze effects. **Strong divisions, 75c ea.**
Yellow Queen. A lovely bright yellow variety of good habit and strong growth. Oversold for one season.
Lupine clumps can not be supplied in the spring after April 1st. Only seedlings after that date.

DUTCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH IRIS BULBS

These must be planted during September and October; the earlier the better, as the Spanish Iris bulbs make a leaf growth in the late Fall. With protection, these can be raised anywhere, a customer in Toronto having assured me that he winters them successfully in that cold country by mulching the beds heavily.

DUTCH IRIS "FILIFOLIA"

Imperator. One of the best, a rich dark blue with an extra large flower.
David Teniers. A porcelain blue with cream falls.
Hart Nibrig. A brilliant clear dark blue.

DUTCH IRIS

Hobbema. A pale blue with yellow falls, a strong grower.

REMBRANDT. Deep blue with standards a richer blue; one of the best.

Any of the above (not offered in mixture), \$1.25 per dozen. Not less than 3 of any variety sold.

1 dozen each of the 5 named varieties, (5 dozen) for \$5.00, \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1000.

ENGLISH IRIS

(Blooms in July)

Royal Blue. A rich dark blue. Per doz. \$1.00, 3 doz. for \$2.50, \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1000.

SPANISH IRIS

Blanche Fleur. White tinged with light blue.

Cajanus. A tall, large golden yellow.

Flora. A lovely combination of pale lavender and cream with a brilliant orange blotch.

Any of the above Spanish Iris, \$1 per doz., 3 doz. \$2.50, \$6 per 100, \$45 per 1000.

A GRAND MIXTURE—75c per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

These lovely flowers are too well known to require a description. Strong field-grown clumps for immediate effect, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Single Pips, \$4.00 per 100.

Either Fall or very early Spring planting; will succeed best in the shade or Northern exposure, in rich leafmold.

SCILLAS

Wood Hyacinths or Blue Bells.—Fine for naturalizing. Good cut flower during May.

Campanula Blue—40c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Campanula Blue & White Mixed—40c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

I cannot furnish the whites separate.

CAMASSIAS

Whether on the Pacific Coast or in the East, there are few bulbous plants which meet climatic or soil conditions better, or give a more attractive bloom. They are hardy without protection, and thrive either under ordinary garden conditions or when naturalized in open moist woods, or on the sides of ponds or streams, or in not too dense a grassy growth. In the West they thrive where they are submerged all winter. All eastern customers praise them highly. It is better to plant them not over 4 inches apart in masses of from twelve to hundreds. Plant from October to January in any fair soil, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Water liberally when growing and in flower, but it does not matter whether they are dried off afterward or not. The foliage is excellent. Not necessary to lift when done flowering. They can be left alone for years—(From Purdy's Catalog.) ff

Camassia Leichlinii. Deep blue. It is a fine plant that may grow to 4 feet in height, with as many as a hundred flowers, of the finest, even form, star-shaped, and as large as an inch and a half across. It flowers in long succession. \$1 per doz.; \$7 per 100.

Reports from delighted growers in all sections of the United States justify me in emphasizing both the hardiness and beauty of Camassias.

Camassias are ready from September on. Best planted in late September and early October. Not for sale in spring.

Lily Section

In his "Notes on Lilies," Alexander Wallace wrote: "With regard to manure, it is generally held by Lily growers of experience that the application of fresh manure is fatal to the bulbs. We have found a mulching of thoroughly rotten manure during the winter months advantageous, but we cannot advise that manure, fresh or old, should be dug in when the bulbs are planted; liquid manure may be freely applied during the growing and blooming season. The Japanese, great Lily growers, give the bulbs a top-dressing of night-soil in the winter months." This sounds contradictory, for bulbs which will tolerate manure-water freely applied in the growing season and night-soil in the dormant season, will tolerate anything; and it probably did not occur to Wallace to make it clear that when dug in below the bulbs, manure is beneficial.

As Dutch nurserymen have long since found, cow-dung is an excellent manure for Lilies; if it is old and dry, it may be broken up to powder and mixed with the soil in which the bulbs are planted; if new, it should be buried below the bulbs. This type of animal manure is more useful for light or sandy soils than for those of heavier texture, because it has no mechanical effect on the ground as has yard and stable manure.

All Lilies are best planted in the Fall, but the **Regal** and **Auratum** may be planted in the early Spring months.

LILIUM AURATUM

(The Gold-banded Lily of Japan)

Flowering in July and August. Large, pure white flowers with gold band and crimson spots, very fragrant. One of the easiest species to grow.

Stem-rooting variety. Plant 8 to 12 in. deep, according to size. Price, 1st size, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., by Express. 2nd size (flowering), 30c each, 3.00 per doz.

Auratum, Platyphyllum.—This is undoubtedly the choicest and hardiest variety, of grand sturdy thriving habit, with richly spotted flowers and wonderful foliage; the blooms are always large and often exceed 12 inches in width. I have no hesitation in calling it the King of Lilies. (Aug., 4 ft.) Prices, 1st size, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., by Express; 2nd size, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

In making the bed the soil should be thrown out two feet deep; six inches of well-rotted manure should be well packed down, and on it should be placed twelve inches of well-rotted and chopped sod or good garden soil, then one inch of clean sand. Upon this the bulbs should be put. They should be covered carefully with clean sand and the remaining space should be filled up with the same kind of soil as is below the bulbs. Do not let any manure touch the bulbs or they will be sure to rot. Make sure that the situation chosen for the bulbs is well drained so that the water will not collect in winter. A good top dressing of well-rotted manure will prove highly beneficial, for though most of the lilies are quite hardy they are all impatient of being frozen. This not only acts as protection in winter but also proves an excellent mulch for summer.

L. Brownii.—A magnificent and rare Lily. Though it was introduced over 100 years ago it is very scarce. It is one of the finest Lilies in cultivation with immense trumpet-shaped flowers, inside pure white with brown anthers, exterior deep reddish-brown. A good grower, appreciating generous cultivation. Stem Root. (June-July, 3 ft.) Prices, 1st size, Bulbs \$1.00; 2nd size, Bulbs (flowering) 75c.

L. Hansonii.—Very early and beautiful, grows three to four feet high, bearing numerous massive flowers of a rich golden yellow, heavily spotted black; one of the finest Lilies, thriving in sun or shade, is splendid in pots. (June-July.) Prices: 40c for fine Bulbs; \$4.00 per doz. by Express.

L. Henryi, the orange-yellow speciosum. Too much cannot be said in praise of this new Lily; its constitution is of the hardiest; it is very free-flowering, reaching six feet or more in height when established, and bearing over twenty flowers, which are of a rich, deep orange-yellow, very telling in point of color and well set off by the deep green foliage. The fact that it is seen doing well in so many gardens shows its sound constitution and good flowering qualities. It is one of the best Lilies ever introduced, and one which I confi-



LILIUM AURATUM

dently recommend. (Aug.-Sept.) Grand Bulbs, 75c and 50c each postpaid \$5.00 and \$7.50 per doz. by Express.

- L. speciosum.**—This species ranks with *Auratum* as one of the most popular Lilies, succeeding admirably in the open border or in pots, producing quantities of flowers, increasing rapidly at the root, and lasting well into the autumn, when nearly all Lilies are over. All the varieties produce stem roots with remarkable freedom. (Aug.-Sept., 3 ft.)
- " **rubrum** (Japanese).—The green and dark stemmed forms with rose-colored flowers varying in depth of color. Price, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.
- L. melpomene.**—A grand variety, a strong grower and free flowerer, dark crimson purple, heavily spotted and margined white. Splendid bulbs. Price, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.
- " **magnificum**, Grand Japanese Variety.—The stems are very stout, the leaves dark green, the flowers massive, fully eight inches across the petals; colored rich ruby carmine, margined white, stout in substance, broad of petal. This variety is by far the most magnificent in color, form and size of all the *Speciosum* Lilies; it shows close alliance with *Melpomene*, it flowers earlier, the color is richer. A. M., R. H., 1903. Fine Bulbs, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz. by Express.
- L. speciosum album.**—Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band through the center of each petal; height, 3 feet. Price, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

LILIUM REGALE OR MYRIOPHYLLUM

Introduced from Western China by Mr. E. H. Wilson.

It is hardly necessary to sing the praises of *Lilium Regale* for is it not generally regarded as the finest of all garden Lilies of recent introduction? It is very bold and vigorous. The sturdy stems three to four feet high being densely covered with long linear-lanceolate leafage, and each bearing two to four flowers. The center of the flower is flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges, and externally the flowers are streaked with brown, shading to pink at the tips which shows through the almost translucent petals with a delightful pearly tint. It is very distinct. Its constitution is as good as that of *L. Henryi* and it is one of the most beautiful of all Lilies. Moreover, It does well on limestone soil. Stem rooting, which means deep planting; 12 in. for the largest bulbs down to 6 in. for smaller sizes.

Prices for **FLOWERING** Bulbs at 50c, 40c, 30c and 20c each, according to size; the smallest size will bear 1 and 2 flowers, the largest up to 8 and 10 or more under favorable conditions. These prices include postage paid. One doz. at the rate of 10 bulbs by Express collect, for the 50c and 40c sizes. Ask me for special prices by the 100 or 1000.

The **Regal Lily** is easily grown from seed, 25c per pkt., 1/4-oz. \$1, 1/2-oz. \$1.50, \$2.50 per oz.

I have the seed of other lilies for sale that produce seed.



"LILIUM CANDIDUM"
The chaste, pure white Madonna Lily.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

This beautiful old Lily is one of those plants which appear to thrive best on neglect. Even so, there are a good many who no matter how lavishly they may squander their treatment upon it, cannot induce it to prosper as well as it does in many a cottager's plot. For this there is probably more than one reason, but there is no doubt that any disturbance of the bulbs is resented by the Madonna Lily, and where this is indulged in too freely the plant loses not only its natural vigor but its ability to resist disease. As for moving it at any other time than July or August, or so soon as flowering ceases, this is a grievous error.

A good many years' experience with this Lily has induced me to believe that it enjoys most of all old kitchen garden soil, and it should be planted in full sun. It is a lime-lover undoubtedly, and root restriction seems to lead not only to good flowering but to general health and permanence. I have, for example, had under my observation for a number of seasons several clumps of *L. candidum* which have become so congested that most of the bulbs are above the surface winter and summer, yet they flourish perfectly. This suggests that very shallow planting on a firm bed is desirable, a practice which I always adopt. On the other hand one hears of gardeners who contend that they can do nothing with this Lily unless the tops of the bulbs are at least three inches below the surface when planted. I am also aware of the fact that there are places where, though they may seem ideal, this Lily positively refuses to grow at all, the bulbs remaining for years in the soil without putting forth a leaf.

Lilium candidum is a native of southeastern Europe and seems to have been introduced from the Levant in 1596. It is, therefore, one of our oldest garden exotics. There are several varieties, the broad-petalled, dark-stemmed form being the handsomest.—A. T. J. in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, London.

Lilium Candidum—The Madonna or St. Joseph's Lily; a perfectly hardy, lovely Lily that succeeds well in every garden; to appreciate its full beauty the bulbs should stay in the ground for several years. Strong flowering bulbs, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00 postpaid; \$3.50 per doz., by Express. Bigger size, 40c each, 3 for \$1.25 postpaid; \$4.00 per doz. by Express. Plant this Lily in August, September the very latest, very shallow. It can not be planted at any other time!

NOTICE:—All species of Lilies, with the exception of *Candidum*, which should be planted in August, will not be ready and can not be planted before October or November. But they also can be planted very successfully in the early spring months and they will transplant like any other perennial, before they "shoot" up.

A SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION

Lilies white, Delphiniums blue, with a shower of pale gold. Could anything be lovelier?

There were only seven stalks of Madonna Lilies grouped together, but each stalk had eighteen blossoms and buds. The Delphiniums were beautiful spikes and sprays of heavenly blue up and down the row, and occasionally a spray of white Canterbury Bells echoed in a tall Yucca at the end, but the shower of a pale gold was the Aquilegia, four feet high, long-spurred and full of airy grace. And over all, *Thalictrum*, like a misty veil, completed the picture. Such was an early summer garden of great delight.

Thalictrum seemed a stranger to many who saw the garden but it gives me much satisfaction, for the maiden-hair-like foliage is always in good condition and even after the dainty yellow blossoms have fallen the seeds are attractive.

—Dorothy G. Rice.

Waban, Mass.

SOWING HARDY LILY SEEDS

Seedling Lilies of nearly all varieties seem to possess a greater vigor than those produced in any other way. This is especially true of *L. regale*, which is today easily our dominant outdoor Lily. During May or early June, seeds of *Regale* and some other varieties can be sown either outdoors or in coldframes. The latter method is preferable, as some watering and shade can be given until the seeds germinate.

The soil for seedlings should be well freed from stones and made light by the addition of either leaf mold or peat moss. Some ashes should also be added, especially where the soil is naturally heavy. Seeds can either be broadcast or sown in shallow drills, close together. Water immediately after sowing, to keep seeds from blowing about, as they are light. Afterward, dust a little fine peat moss over them, and over this a scattering of sand. Then give them another watering. If they are in a frame, place sash over them and keep darkened until the seeds germinate, which will be within three weeks.

This same period is needed for such Lilies as *Henryi*, *Willmottiae*, *Davidii* and some others.

On the other hand, *Auratum*, *Speciosum* and other sorts may not appear at all the first season although a fair number will come within a month, if freshly gathered seeds are used.

As soon as the seeds germinate, give them light. The sash should be removed when there is a good stand, but for a few days use lath screens over them to inure them gradually to strong light. If this care is not taken, seedlings may shrivel up under the influence of a strong sun. Outdoor seeds are better occasionally watered, and if burlap is used over them in addition to a light peat moss covering, moisture will be retained and germination hastened.

—Florists Review.

ROCK FLOWER SEEDS

Gathered in my own garden, so you can depend upon its freshness. The sooner after harvesting such seeds are planted the better success you will have with its germination.

R. Aethionema, Lebanon Candytuft. A charming genus of rock and border plants well adapted for sunny positions.

R. Aethionema pulchellum; prostrate habit $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. Free grower, rose-purple flowers with a long season of bloom a lovely thing. Seeds, 25c per pkt.

Campanula Rotundifolia.—The blue bells of Scotland. 9 inches. Per pkt., 15c.

Cheiranthus Allionii.—The Siberian Wallflower. A charming dwarf border and rockery plant; 10 to 12 inches, gorgeous orange, very fragrant; blooms the whole time, seedling starting to bloom within 90 days. Price, per pkt., 15c, 2 for 25c.

Dianthus (Pink) Caesius.—The true Cheddar pink; easy to grow and free flowering; 4 inches; clear rose. Per pkt., 25c.

Deltoides Superbus.—Deep crimson flowers and dark foliage a sheet of brilliant flowers during June and July; wants lots of space; height, 6 inches. Per pkt., 15c.

Dianthus Neglectus.—One of the best Alpine pinks; rose flowers with buff reverse; 3 inches. A gem. Per pkt., 25c.

Dianthus Sylvestris.—Loose flowers of beautiful pink over tufts of dark green, wiry leaes. A native of the Swiss Alpine meadows; 9 inches. Per pkt., 25c.

Hypericum Olympicum—A glorious St. Johns Wort; large, bright yellow flowers 12 to 18 inches; a sheet of yellow during June and July. This St. Johns Wort will never become a nuisance in your rockery. Per pkt., 25c.

Linum Perenne.—Hardy, perennial flax. A beautiful single, steel-blue flower; grows anywhere. Don't fail to plant this in your rockery. Per pkt., 15c.

Papaver-Poppy, Nudicaule, (Iceland-Poppy) Thibet—A glorified Iceland poppy; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Color a brilliant orange. 25c per pkt.

NOTE:—The Iceland poppies may be treated as annuals, sowing the seeds under glass early in the Spring, but should be sown in the open in July or August for Spring flowering.

Papaver-Poppy, Rupifragum.—Pretty, coral-tinted flowers on long stems; 12 in. Per pkt., 25c.

Potentilla (Rose family)—

—**Argyrophylla.**—Dazzling crimson. Per pkt., 15c.

—**Crantzii (alpestris pyrenaica).**—A free-flowering specie covering itself with large, golden-yellow flowers; 6 inches. Per pkt., 15c.

—**Nepalensis (syn. formosa) Miss Willmott.**—A low-growing, flowering plant with cherry-red blossoms; 9 inches. Per pkt., 15c.

—*Warrensii*.—Free-growing with bright yellow flowers; 18 in. Blooms in July after alpestrus. Per pkt., 15c.

Wahlenbergia (syn. *Edaianthus*) *Tenuifolia*.—From Dalmatia. Tufts of grass-like leaves from which radiate clusters of deep violet bells. Per pkt., 15c.

Hints on Sowing Flower Seeds

When sowing seeds bear in mind the fact that every fertile seed contains a living plant in embryo. The germ of life is there in a state of suspended animation and only awaits favorable conditions to quicken and develop. Water, heat and air are the all-important factors, and a happy combination of these must be the object of all preparations.

WATER. As a general rule, a seed requires to take up a quantity of water equal to its own bulk to enable the germinating processes to commence. After these have once started, germination must go on, and growth continue, or the embryo will perish.

TEMPERATURE. Experiments have proved that seeds of hardy plants give the best percentage of germination if sown in a temperature of 45 deg. to 50 deg. Half-hardy subjects should be given 10 deg. more; while Cucumbers, Melons, Bananas, and the like, which revel under tropical conditions, should be afforded a seed bed temperature of 70 deg. to 75 deg.

AIR. Seeds breathe, giving off during the germinating processes carbon dioxide, and unless this can readily escape, germination is materially hindered, hence the advisability of using an open sandy compost that air can readily penetrate.

SEED SOWING UNDER GLASS. Seeds of any type sown under glass in pots or boxes should be sown very thinly, and be just lightly pressed into the soil with the aid of a piece of board. The soil should have been previously moistened and allowed to drain, and after sowing cover the seed with three times its own diameter of fine sandy soil. By this method the seed is enclosed in a moist bed, from which loss of water by evaporation must be checked by covering the pots, etc., with sheets of glass, and shading from direct sunshine with paper until the seedlings appear, as the soil must on no account be allowed to become dry after sowing. If possible avoid any further watering until the seed has germinated, but should it appear necessary water is best applied by standing the pot or pan in water up to the rim.

SEED SOWING OUT OF DOORS. Outdoor sowings are less under control, but the careful cultivator will usually be able to get a satisfactory seed bed. This is of the utmost importance, as much good seed is ruined by being sown when the soil is in an unsuitable condition. Good results can never be obtained by sowing in a pasty soil, the land should work freely without "balling," a condition that can often

be obtained early in the season by lightly forking over and leaving to dry for a few hours in the sun and wind before attempting to rake down.

SOWING HARDY ANNUALS. Seeds of Hardy Annuals can be sown direct into the position in which the plants are to bloom; making both Spring and Autumn sowings, the best months being March and April—September and October respectively for most types. Prepare the positions thoroughly, sow the seed very thinly and cover with fine sandy soil. Many species, including such favorites as Mignonette, Clarkia, Godetia, Nigella, Schizanthus and many others transplant readily, and an earlier supply of bloom may be obtained by sowing these subjects in boxes in gentle heat during early March, hardening the plants prior to transplanting to their flowering positions during April. The first mentioned is popularly supposed to be a difficult subject to transplant, but this will not be found to be the case if transplanting is firmly done when the soil is in a fairly moist condition; the plants should not be watered in, but may be freshened by spraying with a syringe, or fine rose can, should the weather prove dry and sunny.

SOWING HALF-HARDY ANNUALS. Such as Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, etc., should be sown in boxes or pots on a mild hot bed during first or second weeks in April, and grown on steadily during the six or eight weeks that must elapse before it is safe to put them into their flowering quarters. The more tender types usually grown for greenhouse decoration, as for instance, the Thunbergias, Celosias, Torenias, etc., should be sown in good time, say April at the latest, or the season will be far spent before they are in bloom.

HARDY BIENNIALS. Should be sown at an earlier date than is usually the case; much better plants can then be obtained and the wealth of bloom these will give in the Spring will amply repay. A good general rule to adopt, and one that will provide a useful timely reminder, is to make a point of sowing seeds of Hardy Biennial plants for the following year's supply at the time the current year's plants are in full bloom.

HARDY PERENNIALS. Seeds of these should be sown during Spring and early Summer, and where the convenience exists it is a good plan to sow in pots or boxes in a cold frame, transplanting when large enough to handle into nursery beds until the Autumn. Otherwise, the seed may be sown in the open ground, observing the precautions already advised as to conditions of soil, etc. Shading is important and the seed beds should be protected from full sun until the seedlings are well established.

No Garden is Complete Without a Liberal Planting of Irises

Plant Them in February, March and April and Again
From July on to September 15th, Not Later.

I grow many acres of Iris, a careful selection of over 250 of the world's best Garden Iris, constantly adding to my collection. Large estates desiring to

make large plantings of either the best old or the new creations, I am in a position to supply them by the hundred or even thousand at attractive prices.

The prices of nearly all the new, meritorious varieties, such as Ambassadeur, Ballerine, Dream, Gaudichau, Lord of June, Lady Foster, Lent A. Williams, Ann Page, Morning Splendor, and others in that class, have been reduced.

A very comprehensive Iris catalog, really a manual, comprising some 40 pages, and including valuable treatises, an elaborate color classification, and many illustrations; it lists in detail all of the best old garden varieties, and most of the best new ones, as well as scores of Siberian, Oriental, Japanese, Dutch, Spanish, and many other Iris species. The Manual is not free, but is sent only on receipt of 10 cents. (No refund.) Ask me for this manual.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

An Excellent Iris Bulletin

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has issued an exceedingly interesting and well illustrated manual on Garden Irises, including chapters on Iris diseases and insect pests and remedies. You will find it of great value. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1406 and address your letter to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., enclosing ten cents in coin, not stamps. Be sure and do it right.

Delphiniums and How to Excel with Them

An interesting and practical 20-page illustrated booklet on the propagation, cultivation and exhibition of these popular and beautiful flowers. It was written by Mr. A. J. Macself, the Hon. Secretary of the National Hardy Plant Society of London, England, an authority on Delphiniums. The price is 25 cents, and no refund. I have this for sale.

A Most Excellent 90-page Plant Bulletin

Handsomely illustrated. Write to Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, for Bulletin No. 1381 (free) entitled "**Herbaceous Perennials.**" All your troubles and questions are answered and solved in this most excellent publication. Don't ask me for this bulletin.

"**MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN BULLETIN,**" entitled "**GROWING PLANTS FROM SEEDS,**" handsomely illustrated with 29 photographs, showing the whole process of sowing seeds to the transplanting of the seedlings. It is by far the best bulletin on the subject I have ever seen. Through the courtesy of the Botanical Garden I was given special permission to reprint this bulletin. Price, 15c. Ask me for it.

Please send stamps or coin, or include amount with your order, (except the U. S. Departmental bulletins; write for these direct to Washington, D. C.)

CULTIVATION OF DELPHINIUMS

(From Horticulture, Boston)

Various fungus diseases and insect pests are already at work on Delphiniums, making it increasingly difficult to grow these favorite perennials. In some instances where plants have collapsed, the cause probably has been the larvae of the June beetle, which operates at this season and is very difficult to deal with, as it remains under the ground until it emerges as a mature beetle at the end of a three-year-cycle. This pest sometimes gets so bad that an entire renovation of the garden or lawn is necessary. In that case, the best plan is to take out the plants, spade over the ground, and turn in a flock of chickens.

The June beetle is most likely to be abundant in a new garden which has been in turf, but sometimes strays into old gardens from fields or lawns.

It is the blight, though, which is the greatest bane of Delphinium growers. Dry bordeaux mixture dusted over the crowns from the beginning of the season is helpful, but is not a panacea. Several remedies are now on the market. One called Del-Bli has seemed to be reasonably successful. Another, which comes from the West, where it is being warmly praised, is called Qua-sul.

Mrs. Frances King has recommended the following formula: Four pounds of lump lime, one pound of powdered tobacco dust and one gallon of water to slack the lime. When the lime has been slacked as long as it will, add more water, and when boiling has ceased, still more, until there is a total of five gallons. Then add the tobacco dust. Use one quart of this solution to seven quarts of water, and pour a cupful around the roots of each plant. Repeat every ten days if necessary.

It is not advisable to use fresh manure at any time, but Delphiniums grow well on land which has been manured for other crops. The best fertilizer is bone meal, which should be applied liberally in the Spring or early summer. Wood ashes are also valuable fertilizer for Delphiniums.

It is especially important to keep the soil around the plants moist. If water cannot be given freely throughout the summer, it is well to mulch the beds with peat moss or some other litter which will keep the ground cool and prevent the evaporation of moisture.

Some garden makers like to work a little nitrate of soda into the soil in late June if they have cut the plants back for a second crop. Whether this cutting back should be done or not is a matter about which growers differ. Some believe that the vitality of the plant is weakened to such an extent that it is not likely to winter well if it is made to produce more than one crop. Others run the risk, because they want a long succession of flowers, and start new plants every year to take the place of any which may succumb.

Larkspur is readily grown from seed, but this seed must be fresh. It will not germinate well at all when it is over a year old. Seed sown before the first of

August will give plants that will flower next year. Delphiniums develop rapidly, and many garden makers who have greenhouses find that by starting the seed indoors early in the season, the plants will flower the same year.

Delphiniums have been improved to a surprising degree, and many of the newer varieties put out by expert breeders are startling in the size and rich coloring of their blooms.

THE USE OF COLD FRAMES

Cold frames are easier to construct than hot beds, and much simpler to handle. The management of hot beds requires no little skill. They will be used on large estates where there are professional gardeners, as a matter of course, but the average amateur will obtain much better results from cold frames. The difference between hot beds and cold frames is that the former are heated, usually by means of a thick layer of fresh manure under the surface soil, while no heat is used in cold frames except that which is received from the sun. Cold frames are available for use three or four weeks before the last freezing date.

Frames are commonly 6x3 feet and are placed in a corner of the garden containing good soil. They should be made preferably of planks, although ordinary boards will suffice, and should be at least a foot high at the back and eight inches at the front, the slope being towards the sun. It is well to have the frames banked up around the sides with earth or manure.

A cold frame may be covered with an ordinary hot bed sash, but there are several substitutes on the market which are cheaper and about as satisfactory. One is a prepared cloth which lets in the sunlight, while keeping out the cold. Another and rather more durable substitute is made of fine wire, the openings of which are filled with a material resembling celluloid. These substitutes are much lighter than glass, and for that reason easier to handle. They are coming into somewhat general use, even among commercial growers, and are admirably adapted for the needs of amateurs. For that matter, though, an unused double window or any discarded sash may be made to serve the desired purpose. It is not necessary, of course, to make the cold frame the size mentioned above, except as a matter of convenience when using commercial sash.

Many vegetables, like cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, cucumbers, corn and melons, and most of the annual flowers may be started in a cold frame a few weeks before the time for setting them in the open ground. Plants like tomatoes, peppers and egg plants which have been started in boxes in the house earlier in the season may be hardened off in a cold frame.

Seeds may be sown in the soil in which event it is wise to spade it over as deeply as possible and to incorporate a little well rotted manure. Many skilled gardeners prefer to use flats or paper pots which are

set on the ground under the sash. There is a distinct advantage in this plan because the plants can be shifted to the open ground without much disturbance of the roots. If paper pots are used, it is not necessary to remove them. Dirt bands are also often used. They are similar to paper pots, except that they have no bottoms and are set in flats or on boards.

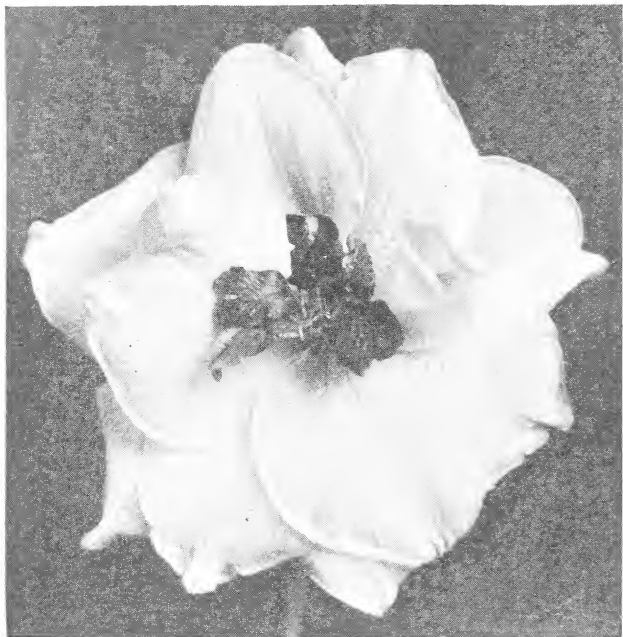
NOTICE TO VISITORS—Hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays we are closed all day, except during the Iris season: May 15th to July 1st, open to 6 P. M., not later.

ATTENTION GARDEN CLUBS!

I had many photographs taken of my Delphiniums this summer. Also Miss Winifred Walker of London, England, well known flower artist, was at my place for several days, and painted Delphiniums for me. It is my intention to have colored lantern slides made of many of my finest things, leasing them out to Garden Clubs throughout America, to be shown in connection with a little talk thrown on the screen, to be read aloud by one of the members.

There will be no charge for this, except the actual transportation costs, or in cases where a club wants to buy the slides outright.

Send in your application for dates this fall and winter on a two days limit; engagements will be filled in rotation as they come in. Each club must pay the transportation charges of the slides to the next place.



Another "PRIZE WINNER"

Just compare the size of this pip with some now growing in your garden, or with the ordinary old fashioned Larkspur. Why not grow the very best of all kinds of flowers? But may I remind you of the fact that you can't get the VERY BEST from the seed racks at the corner store or from plants you pick up for a song at the market stall. Of course, those types are cheap—mine cost money.



